

(1) This is the (name of vessel). My position is (give readily identifiable position, course and speed) about to (describe contemplated action). Out.

(2) Vessel off (give a readily identifiable position). This is (name of vessel) off (give a readily identifiable position). I plan to (give proposed course of action). Over.

(3) (Coast station), this is (vessel's name) off (give readily identifiable position). I plan to (give proposed course of action). Over.

(b) Vessels acknowledging receipt must answer "(Name of vessel calling). This is (Name of vessel answering). Received your call," and follow with an indication of their intentions. Communications must terminate when each ship is satisfied that the other no longer poses a threat to its safety and is ended with "Out".

(c) Use of power greater than 1 watt in a bridge-to-bridge station shall be limited to the following three situations:

(1) Emergency.

(2) Failure of the vessel being called to respond to a second call at low power.

(3) A broadcast call as in paragraph (a)(1) of this section in a blind situation, e.g., rounding a bend in a river.

§80.332 Equipment to aid search and rescue operations.

(a) Survival craft stations may transmit distress, urgency and safety signals, calls and messages.

(b) EPIRB's may transmit only in accordance with the requirements of subparts V and X of this part.

§80.333 Stations in the maritime mobile-satellite service.

The provisions of §§80.311 and 80.324 apply to the operations of ship earth stations in the maritime mobile-satellite service.

Subpart H—Frequencies

RADIOTELEGRAPHY

§80.351 Scope.

The following sections describe the carrier frequencies and general uses of radiotelegraphy with respect to the following:

- Distress, urgency, safety, call and reply.
- Working.
- Digital selective calling (DSC).
- Narrow-band direct-printing (NB-DP).
- Facsimile.

§80.353 General uses—radio-telegraphy.

(a) Unless otherwise indicated radiotelegraphy may be used by ship and public coast stations only.

(b) The signal code for Morse telegraphy must be the international Morse code signals specified in the Telegraph Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention.

(c) To facilitate communications, ship stations transmitting by means of radiotelegraphy must use the service abbreviations ("Q" signals) listed in Appendix 14 to the ITU Radio Regulations whenever practicable.

(d) In order to reduce interference stations must attempt to select calling frequencies which provide the most favorable propagational characteristics for effecting reliable communications.

(e) Coast stations may apply to use for telegraphy communications any additional coast station frequencies that are allocated for such communications in the 10-27500 kHz band that are not listed in this part. See the Table of Frequency allocations in §2.106 of this chapter. The use of such frequencies will be authorized initially with a six month provisional period.

(f) Radiotelegraphy stations communicating with a Government station may transmit on a Government frequency when authorized to do so by the Government station or agency if the emission, bandwidth and frequency tolerance of the non-Government station are within the same limits as the Government station.

§80.355 Distress, urgency, safety, call and reply Morse code frequencies.

This section describes the distress, urgency, safety, call and reply carrier frequencies assignable to stations for Morse code radiotelegraphy.

(a) *Frequencies in the 100-160 kHz band.* The international calling frequency in the 100-160 kHz band is 143 kHz using A1A or J2A emission. When a ship station operating in the 100-160 kHz band desires to communicate with